

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please amend Page 7, Paragraph 5 to read as follows:

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2, there is shown a particle size distribution analyzer 1 of the dynamic light scattering type according to one embodiment of the present invention. The analyzer 1 includes a transparent cell 2 for containing a sample containing particles C to be measured, a cell unit 3 holding the transparent cell 2 therein, a laser light irradiating section 4 for irradiating the sample with laser light along an optical axis, OA, having a certain frequency from outside of the cell 2, a scattering light intensity detecting section 5 for detecting the intensity of light scattering from the particles irradiated with laser light and outputting the intensity detected as an intensity signal, an intensity signal receiving section 6 for receiving the intensity signal, and a calculating section 7 for calculating the particle size distribution of the particles C based on a fluctuation of the intensity signal received by the intensity signal receiving section 6.

Please amend Page 8, third paragraph to read as follows:

The laser light irradiating section 4 includes a light source of laser light having a semiconductor laser 41 for example, and a light guide mechanism 42 defining an optical axis, OA, for guiding laser light irradiated from the semiconductor laser 41 to the sample. The light guide mechanism 42 includes a collimator lens 43 for turning diffused laser light irradiated from the semiconductor laser 41 into a beam of parallel laser light having a certain diameter, and a condenser lens 44 for condensing the beam of parallel laser light onto a predetermined irradiated region set at a location slightly inwardly of the inside surface of the cell 2.

Please amend Page 12, first paragraph, to read as follows:

This arrangement makes it possible to largely reduce noise-causing scattering light which is caused by fine unevenness (scratch) on the surface of the cell 2 or streaks in the cell wall or which occurs at the interface between the outside surface 21a of the cell 2 and outside air or  
5 between the inside surface 21b of the cell 2 and the sample due to the difference in refractive index between them, as compared to an arrangement where the front wall 21 of the cell is positioned normal to the optical axis of laser light, that is, the front wall 21 forms an angle of 90 degrees with the optical axis of laser light. For example, such noise-causing scattering light can be reduced to 1/100. This noise reducing section, NRS, can be seen by the alignment of the cell  
10 wall 21 shown in Figure 2.